

est  
Special  
CABLE PAGE  
Foreign  
Reports.

READERS ARE ORDERED  
TO PREPARE FOR  
HOSTILITIES.

Secretary Chamberlain Publishes  
the Text of Kruger's Un-  
satisfactory Dispatches and  
Great Britain's Reply.

Volkraad Framing an Answer  
to England, and Will Dis-  
cuss the Presence of British  
Troops on the Frontier.

**LONDON, Sept. 1.**—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, issued this evening the text of the Transvaal's dispatches of August 10 and August 21, and the reply of the Imperial Government on August 28. Their publication is accompanied by a note emphasizing the advisability of making known the correct versions of the dispatches, owing to the fact that incorrect versions have been published in Pretoria.

The Transvaal's dispatch of August 19 contains the proposals regarding the franchise and assumes Great Britain will agree that her present intervention in the affairs of the republic does not constitute a precedent, and that England will allow the suzerainty question to be dropped.

The dispatch sent by President Kruger on August 21 makes the concessions asked by England, on the express condition that Great Britain will promise not to interfere in the future affairs of the Transvaal. It will not, under any further assertion of her suzerainty over the Transvaal and will agree to the arbitration of all other questions except that of the political status of the British subjects.

**England's Answer.**

The reply of the Imperial Government, dated August 28, declares Great Britain considers that the Transvaal proposals, put forward as an alternative to those of July 31, assume the adoption, in principle, of a franchise for the Uitlanders, which will not be hampered by conditions impairing its usefulness, and which will secure immediate representation for the Uitlanders in the government of the Transvaal.

With respect to intervention, the Imperial note says the British Government cannot deliver itself from its rights under the conventions, nor divest itself of the obligations of a civilized power to protect its subjects abroad from injustice.

The English note concludes by reminding the Transvaal that other matters exist which the grant of a political franchise to the Uitlanders will not settle, and which are not the proper subjects of arbitration.

These questions, the note declares, it will be left to the parties to settle by discussion, and they will form, with the question of arbitration, proper subjects for the proposed Cape Town conference between President Kruger and a representative of Great Britain.

The Pretoria version of the Imperial reply was that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to consider the Transvaal's latest proposals as an alternative to a joint commission of inquiry.

**Boers Prepare for War.**

Pretoria, Sept. 1.—The Volksraad has deferred the discussion of the correspondence between the British and Transvaal governments until Monday, when a motion regarding the presence of British troops on the Transvaal border will be debated separately.

Orders have been issued to the Transvaal commandants and field cornets to have themselves and the burghers in readiness in the event of an outbreak of hostilities.

**THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN IS COMING.**

Will Visit Us with John Edward Redmond in Interest of Parnell Statue.

**Dublin, Sept. 1.**—John Edward Redmond, Parnellite member of Parliament for Waterford, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, will visit the United States early in October.

Their visit will be in response to the invitation of Irish-Americans who are co-operating in a movement to erect a monument in memory of Charles Stewart Parnell, the foundation stone of which will be laid next month.

**JIMINEZ ON HIS WAY TO SANTO DOMINGO.**

The Revolutionists Form a Provisional Government with the Seat at Moca.

**Santo Domingo, Sept. 1.**—The revolutionists have formed the following provisional government:

President—Hector Vasquez.  
Minister of the Interior—Jose Brache.  
Minister of War—Ramon Caceres.  
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Domingo Ferreras.  
Minister of Finance—Samuel Moya.  
Minister of Justice—Jose ma Noel.  
Minister of Agriculture—Arturo Zeno.  
Minister of Posts and Telegraph—Jose Fro Guzman.

The seat of the provisional government up to the present has been at Moca.

**Cape Haytien, Hayti, Sept. 1.**—On receipt of a telegram from Jiminez, leader of the revolution in Santo Domingo, saying he had been set at liberty and to-day left Santiago de Cuba for Puerto Plata, General Loubet, the actual Governor of Puerto Plata, announced that Jiminez will arrive almost immediately at Puerto Plata. The whole country, it is added, is awaiting his arrival, and the population is calm.

General Gueinillo, the Governor of Monte Cristi, alone refuses to capitulate. He declares he is awaiting confirmation of the news of the success of the revolution to give up the city and commit suicide.

**Secret of Attention to Cespedes.**

Havana, Sept. 1.—A good deal of surprise is expressed at the exceptional honors shown Colonel Carlos Cespedes by General Gomez and his adherents on his arrival in Havana. This personal tribute is interpreted as going to show the truth of the earlier reports that the Gomez party intends to nominate Cespedes for President if Gomez proves unavailable as a candidate.

**New Fall Styles Out.**

King's the great clothing store, show today fifteen different styles of Men's Fancy Waxed Suits in prices and checks at \$3.00, value \$14. Also extra quality skunked Clay Suits, either sack or cutaway, \$7.50, value \$18. All the new effects in waists, shirts, and smooth sweaters at \$5.00. King's the well-known clothing store, corner Broadway

# NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER.

## BRAVE OLD GENERAL SEBERT FIGHTS FOR DREYFUS WITH CONVINCING LOGIC.

### OPINIONS OF THE PARIS PRESS.

**PARIS, Sept. 1.**—The following are the comments on the Rennes court-martial published by the leading Paris papers to-day:

**Dreyfusard.**

**LE FIGARO**—If General Mercier does not draw from his pocket an imperial letter, and if the letter be not couched in terms which prove the Kaiser's close relations with Dreyfus, it will be mathematically impossible for the judges to condemn him.

**L'AUREOLE**—We can say that the whole plot, of which the Dreyfus case is but a noisy manifestation, has failed. The safety of Dreyfus is only a question of procedure; the safety of France is assured.

**LE SIECLE**—The subjects in the notes of the bordereau are the most formation of artillery and the ex- common—the hydraulic curb, the pedition to Madagascar. Every officer and every military journalist could write an article on any of these subjects.

**LA PETITE REPUBLIQUE**—We have heard journalists, intellectuals and artists express their disgust at all this machinery of systematic lying, and they avowed experiencing a sense of moral lassitude.

**LE PETIT BLEU**—The question of Dreyfus's confession the Court of Cassation completely exploded. It would show extraordinary dishonesty to continue this legend.

**LA FRONDE**—The contradictions contained in the statements of the warriors whom we have seen file before the audience this morning are incredible, but Captain Dreyfus comforted us by the touching homage publicly rendered to his courageous wife.

**Anti-Dreyfusard.**

**LE GAULOIS**—Dreyfus confessed that he delivered documents to Germany. Under what circumstances did he deliver them? Did he wish to throw out a bait? He cannot now refute the accusation of having delivered documents to Germany unless by proving Captain Lebrun-Renaud, D'Attel, Anthoine and Colonel Guerin are liars. Truth proceeding from the discussions at Rennes destroys the legend of bait and establishes the reality of the treason.

**L'INTRANSIGEANT**—The culpability of Dreyfus is as evident as that of a murderer arrested with a knife in hand over the body of his victim.

**LA PATRIE**—Dreyfusards are reduced to the necessity of crying out that two Ministers of War, the former generalissimo of our army, one colonel and three captains have wickedly, basely, scandalously combined to crush under the weight of monstrous invention an unfortunate returned from a convict's cell.

**LA LIBERTE**—Captain Lebrun-Renaud's evidence of Dreyfus's confession is at least as worthy of credence as the word of the military attaché of Austria, Italy or Germany.

**L'AUTORITE**—Whether Dreyfus be acquitted or condemned the problem will not be solved. The anti-military party promise us a renewal of violence, and will not stop until they have had satisfaction from the army.

He Proves from the Bordereau Itself That No Artillery Officer Could Have Written It—Roget and Billot Wrangle.

By H. J. W. Dam.

**RENNES, Sept. 1.**—"I am happy to have had the strength to add one stone to the edifice of reparation which you, holding yourselves apart from the passions of the multitude, are rearing with so much conscience and so much care. I hope that this edifice, builded in concord and in peace, will restore harmony to our divided country."

These words, and the man who said them, will forever be the memorable bits of to-day's session, and one of the pleasantest memories of the whole trial. The speaker was old General Sebert, white-haired, dignified, impressive, who swayed all hearers by his charm. Retired from service, he is a member of the Institute of France, was a famous artillery officer in his day, and is a man who, both as a soldier and a scientist, commands the respect and homage of all Paris.

**Sebert's Convincing Evidence.**

His evidence was new, most singular, most convincing, because it was simple common sense. To a dispassionate mind it was worth all the chirographic experts in Christendom. He showed that the bordereau was never written by an artillery officer, and consequently never written by Dreyfus, because it was full of words, phrases and statements which an artillery officer could not and would not use. No artillery officer, he submitted, could conceive of a brother officer writing in this way.

Among these words were the name of the "120 cannon," which was mislabeled; the use of wrong words, "conduite" instead of "comportee," "hydraulique" instead of "hydropneumatique," "corps" instead of "regiment," "manoeuvres" instead of "ecoies," "a feu," etc. Furthermore, he said, any competent artillery officer would know that the trials of this gun began in '88, and were completed in '90, when the gun was adopted, and it was his experience that however closely mechanical secrets were guarded during experiments they reached foreign governments very rapidly the moment a gun was put into the field. This gun had been put into practical use four years before the bordereau was written.

**Bordereau Contained Nothing New.**

All along the line the old general was equally calm, equally convincing. Regarding a note in the bordereau which is accepted as referring to pontoon service, this matter, he said, had been fully discussed in the Chamber of Deputies anterior to the bordereau, and must have been known to the chiefs of all foreign armies. As to the note concerning Madagascar, he could not see it had any interest to Germany, though it might have had to England. As to the firing manual being difficult to procure, any artillery officer would know that was absurd. It could be procured with ease.

Such evidence as this should have had a marked effect on the judges, but, unfortunately, it did not seem to impress them. It had been a hot, angry session. As the inevitable end approaches and the strain of suspense increases, the temperature of the discussion appears to rise steadily.

**Dreyfus in Bad Humor.**

Dreyfus had come in, haggard, weary from a bad night, and the inane malignity of De Beaupaire's string of witnesses was too much for his unstrung nerves. These witnesses were bowled over in short order. Germain, a groom, who testified that he saw Dreyfus at the German manoeuvres at Muhlhausen in '86, was a coarse, common-looking brute, who admitted he had been convicted several times for swindling. He was further discredited by Kulmann, a merchant of Muhlhausen, and Commandant D'Affreville, who testified that so far as Germain's testimony referred to them it was falsehood, chemically pure.

Villon, a French merchant, who said he heard German officers talking over Dreyfus as a traitor in a Berlin hotel, was laughed at. All would have gone well but for the comments made by Dreyfus, which were curt and contemptuous, like those in the early days of the trial. The personal equation which dominates all questions between men is most important in a court of justice, and is against the prisoner in this

### GENERALS IN A COUNCIL OF WAR.

By H. J. W. Dam.

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**RENNES, Sept. 1.**—An important conference is in progress to-night at the house of General Mercier. M. de Cavaignac arrived from Paris this evening with all necessary particulars of the deposition of Du Paty. He was met at the station by Roget. This council of war is supposed to be devoted to the value of Du Paty's testimony as affecting the policy to be pursued. The Generals, who have held together compactly till a few days ago, will probably decide whether the fight against Dreyfus is to be carried out to the end, with acceptance of consequences, or a graceful retreat made while there is yet time.

Their feeling is very bitter toward Hartmann, who helped Dreyfus much to-day. Hartmann, who has already been boycotted by all his brother officers, will show conclusively at the secret session to-morrow morning that Germany's shrapnel shell and the French obus, invented by Robin, are inventions based on entirely different principles, thus destroying one charge against Dreyfus.



General Gonsse.

One of the bitterest of the clique of officers who have undertaken the task of proving Captain Dreyfus guilty is the man who appears above, his picture taken by snapshot at Rennes.

trial. His stock of patience was naturally exhausted some years ago, but no allowance on that ground seems to be made by the judges.

### A Verdict Next Week.

The President worked rapidly and heard thirteen witnesses in all. The court evidently hopes to pronounce a verdict by the end of next week.

Commandant Hartmann, a handsome, aristocratic artillery officer in eyeglasses, gave admirable testimony on the same lines as General Sebert, showing no artillery officer could have written the bordereau or been in a position to furnish such information as was promised in it. His long deposition was very technical. It was really of value.

There was one scene in which Labori, Roget, Lauth, Carriere and Jouast were mixed up, Labori and Lauth being particularly angry and speaking at once. But it was over a trifling point, and only sufficed to show how highly the air is charged with the electricity of party feeling.

But while this court inside the Lycee was pretending to try Dreyfus a scene was taking place in the great courtyard outside in which the potential forces on which depend the destiny of the prisoner came nearly into full action.

### Generals Wrangle in the Rain.

A light, misty rain was falling on the dusty ground, and little spurts of wind, raising small, scurrying dust clouds, made things decidedly unpleasant. Through the wind and rain, however, oblivious of discomfort, of observers and of everything else, stalked two generals in excited, angry discussion, their red, black and gold uniforms getting wet and dusty as they argued, gesticulated, appealed, denied and fought over the split which has taken place among the generals who are really the controlling factors in this case.

Billot, who now wants to see Dreyfus acquitted, it is said, has won over Mercier to retreat from his position, and was now trying to win over Roget. Billot, with his rugged, doglike expression, bushy gray eyebrows, long gray mustache, has the look of a Yorkshire terrier, while Roget, who is the handsomest of the generals, haughty, unapproachable, is as ever the most bitter.

Up and down the pavement, across the courtyard, now stopping, now walking, but always talking, around trees, this strange, almost angry, argument continued. Roget always denied, always shook his head impatiently, and always moved away, and Billot always pursued, appealing, insisting on his view.

### Company of Infantry Listens.

A hundred infantry soldiers standing at ease under an awning watched this curiously for twenty minutes, until the news of it crept inside, and journalists began to come out, one by one. But the first pair who carelessly strolled past the disputants to hear the argument broke the spell and ended the scene. The generals came to themselves and entered the Lycee.

### ANY ONE COULD SEE THE 120 SHORT GUN

Officers Testify That Its Mechanism Was No Secret.

### FIRING MANUAL COMMON

Dreyfus's Information Was Possessed in Common with Many Others.

**RENNES, Sept. 1.**—Captain Le Monnier, of the Headquarters Staff, deposed that when he was at the School of War in 1884 Dreyfus told him he knew well a certain position in the Vosges region to which the Germans attached great importance as a means of checking a French advance. Dreyfus told him he had reached this opinion after following the German manoeuvres on horseback.

"Captain Le Monnier must have confused it with a position which I described from knowledge acquired when traversing the district on horseback while a youth," remarked Dreyfus.

M. Villon, a tripe merchant, and another of the witnesses of M. de Beaupaire, declared that when in Berlin in 1884 he overheard some German officers express indignation that a French officer should be guilty of treason.

"It is a good thing for us. You know we were getting the plan of mobilization from Dreyfus."

This amused the audience.

Lieutenant Bruyere, of the Artillery Reserve, said it was perfectly easy for any officer to inspect the "120 short" gun, of which detailed information had been given when the gun was fired. In May, 1884, he said the new firing manual was given to each battery, and all officers and non-commissioned officers could obtain as many as they liked.

Captain Carvalho, of the artillery, also testified to the ease with which the "120 short" gun could be inspected. He also gave to the court a copy of the 1885 firing manual, which he had bought.

M. Labori read a letter from a spy named "Corningue," stating that he had copied the firing manual in the room of Major Panizzardi, the Italian military attaché at Paris, in the presence of Colonel Schmitz, the German military attaché.

He said he was not certain whether this was the 1884 or 1885 manual.

Colonel Pequart said he bought it was the 1885 manual, and added that Major Lauth ought to know something about it.

Major Lauth expressed surprise that Colonel Pequart's recollections were so vague, adding that Pequart had relations with the spy "Corningue," who, he said, was a doubtful character.

M. Labori asked to what spy Major Lauth was able to give a good character.

"Why, none," replied the witness.

M. Labori said Major Lauth insinuated that "Corningue" was trying to levy blackmail, and asked if that was his idea.

Colonel Jouast refused to allow the question.

"You disallow every awkward question?" asked M. Labori.

Major Carriere rose and pointed out that the defence was constantly asking leave to speak, and that now he, which minor, was asked to do so, he was refused the necessary permission.

"Have heard enough? Hold your tongue, please!" cried the President, who pointed to Colonel Jouast, angrily.

The prisoner was questioned as to the date of his relations with Madame Bodson, and replied that it was in 1887, and M. Du Breuil, thinking Dreyfus had said 1885, offered, amid much confusion, to take the date verified by two of M. Bodson's valets.

Dreyfus expressed intense indignation at the reference to his personal relations with Madame Bodson.

"I emphatically reassert," said he, "that I never met any foreigners at M. Bodson's, and I beg the Court to make such inquiries as are necessary to ascertain the truth on this point."

A groom named Germain testified that he was employed in a livery stable at Muhlhausen in 1880, when he furnished a horse to the prisoner, who was attending the German manoeuvres in Alsace.

He said he recognized Dreyfus in the Bois de Bologne, Major d'Inferville having pointed him out.

In reply to the usual question, Dreyfus said that about 1886 or 1887 he spent a fortnight at Muhlhausen, adding:

"Every year, both while studying and attending the Gunnery and Artillery Training Schools, I passed one or two months at Muhlhausen. But I can positively affirm that I was never present either in an official or semi-official capacity at the German manoeuvres. I was never invited to attend the German manoeuvres, and I never dined or lunched with any German officers or non-commissioned officers. I was never commanding at Muhlhausen, with my regular passport, in accordance with my duty."

In regard to the manoeuvring ground, to which reference is made, the Muhlhausen ground is not a manoeuvring ground. It is merely a small drill ground, nothing more than a clearing in the Hartz Forest, on the road from Muhlhausen to Basle. It is true that in the course of my excursions in 1880 I might have seen regiments drilling. But I emphatically declare that while out riding in 1880 or 1887 I never dined or lunched with German officers, was never even invited to do so by foreign officers, and never spoke to foreign officers.

While he was at Muhlhausen, he said, he rode his brother's horse, which was not mentioned anything about the horse mentioned by Germain.

Kulmann, the livery stable keeper who employed Germain, absolutely denied all the groom's statements.

Major d'Affreville said he had known Germain since 1884, that Germain informed him Dreyfus attended the German manoeuvres, but that he had never pointed out any one to Germain as Dreyfus, for the reason that he did not know Dreyfus.

# Journal Service CABLE PAGE

## TO FIGHT AN EMPIRE IN LA CONTINENT.

This the Aim of Captains V... and Chanoine, of the Fr... Army, Who Killed Off... Sent to Relieve Them...

Had Burned Villages, R... ed Prisoners, Sla... Women and Ch... Shot Their Own

**PARIS, Sept. 1.**—The deeds of blood of French officers in of a column of troops now in of the French Sudan, outlawed, crime, are given to-day in detail appear that their motive is cruel, independent despotism of Africans.

These would be Neros of the new Captain Chanoine, assistant, and a prey to savage impulses, and Chanoine, his superior in rank, but hypocritically his slave. The next news of the will probably relate to their encounter the strong column that has been despatched to capture them; and if so it will be second time that they will have fired the tricolor.

Meanwhile the Matin to-day publishes startling details of the investigation their barbarities toward the natives—restigation that resulted in the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Klobb and Lieu-Mentier to relieve them followed a murder of those officers by Chanoine-Volet. These revelations have spread may among military men and fired the army.

From the outset of the Voilet-Chanoine expedition in January, according to the Matin, rapine was the order of the day. The first lawless act mentioned is the heading of a native who had professed ignorance of a road by which the column was to march.

After this Captain Voilet slaughtered in a revolting manner twenty women and children who were among the eighty natives captured in a village. During another massacre Voilet caused one of his own soldiers to be shot, a pretext that he had wasted ammunition. Chanoine improved this example by shooting without trial two soldiers for natives with sufficient force.

**A Mania of Cruelty.**

Thereafter the two officers, with each other in destroying human life and laying waste the land. Voilet burned a village of 10,000 inhabitants, putting men, women and children to the sword. Chanoine burned a large village, slaughtering other, captured twenty prisoners, a part of them and stuck their heads on pikes. He also caused his men to cut off the hands of natives who had been killed.

When, as a result of the reports of these outrages, Lieutenant-Colonel Klobb went forward with a column to relieve Voilet and Chanoine, the latter achieved their zenith of crime. The accounts in the Matin confirm the news heretofore pressed, and give fuller particulars.

At Zimbar, near Domangar, on July Klobb overtook the other column and, after a long fight, he killed Voilet and Chanoine. He sent back word to his superior that if he advanced he would be met by the same fate.

The Lieutenant-Colonel advanced, therefore, calling upon Voilet to obey orders and disregarding an order to halt. When he and his men were within 150 metres of the other column, Voilet, as he was ordered, fired. Lieutenant-Mentier fell dead at the first volley. Two other volleys were fired. Lieutenant-Colonel Klobb fell, wounded the leg, and was afterwards shot dead by being shot in the head.

After scattered firing by Voilet troops, Chanoine ordered his troops to charge, and the remnant of the Klobb forces were driven off, carrying with them nine dead besides the two officers.

A native sergeant led them in the retreat.

**Deliberate Outlawry.**

After thus deliberately outlawing themselves, Chanoine and Voilet plunged into the wilds. Their command includes seven Europeans, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and what strikes the authorities here is the most deplorable feature of the situation, that these seven white men were in the confidence of their superiors and were consulted before it was decided to fire upon the Klobb column.

This precludes any reassuring belief that Voilet and Chanoine are alone and irresponsible in their lawless and brutal conduct. People are asking how it is that the Commandant of the French army in Africa, of Chanoine's known character to hold a command in an important mission. It has been learned that he frequently revealed himself to his brother officers as a man of barbaric impulses, with a perverted ambition to become the tyrant of a black empire, and to rule over it with a rod of iron. He would be so cheap that he might gratify his bloodthirsty instincts without hindrance.

How far this extraordinary man will progress toward the realization of his horrible dream before he is overtaken by the avenging forces of his outraged country is a question that is exciting the keenest interest in Paris.

### EAGER TO SETTLE ALASKAN DISPUTE.

Canada Probably Has Withdrawn Extravagant Demands—The United States Not to Yield.

**Washington, Sept. 1.**—The new proposition made by the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Tower, to the State Department, looking to the arrangement of amodus vivendi, will be referred by Secretary Hay to the President to-morrow. Possibly the matter will go over until Monday.

The report to-day is that Great Britain is exceedingly anxious that the Joint High Commission shall assemble at a very early date, and that the chances now are very good for such an early meeting. English just now is particularly anxious to remove the impression that there is any serious friction between the United States and Canada, and that the matter will be removed by the reconvening of the Joint High Commission. The last date set for the meeting was August 1, but at that time affairs were not in such good shape as they have been brought by the latest news between Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower.

### FIRST PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERVIEW WITH DEWEY IN TO-MORROW'S JOURNAL.

The Admiral talks to J. M. ment, the Journal's nographer, on the deck Mr. Hemment speaks in v attitudes.